UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7005

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
NIGER

IPF:(1987-91) $37 326 000
(NER/89/011) - Programme Nigérien d'enquêtes auprès des ménages (PADEM)

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	6 March 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Direction of Statistics and Demography, (Ministry of Planning)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 412 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government contribution:	

Project background

The above-mentioned project is the outcome of two initiatives: first, a programme of surveys was proposed under the National Household Survey Capability Programme (RAF/86/052), involving ECA and the UN Statistical Office, which prepared a draft project document in 1988. Subsequently, as an activity of the project (RAF/86/037) Social Dimensions of Adjustment, PADEM was revised by a joint mission of UNDP, the World Bank, and the UN Statistical Office, in August 1990. The SDA project has developed a framework for activities in the fields of data collection and analysis, social action programmes, and capacity building for improved social policy and planning. The importance of reliable socio-economic data for policy making has been stressed by the SDA project; and the SDA project has attempted to identify the survey content and structure needed to produce useful and usable statistics. The project addresses an important area of weakness in Nigerien policy capacity, the non-availability of basic socio-economic data collected on a national basis.

Niger has suffered severely from the impact of the economic crisis in the 1980s, and the importance of improved economic management is now clearer than ever. To assist the government in improved resource management and social policy design, accurate and timely socio-economic data will be a major input. PADEM has been designed to supply the data needed for improved policy formulation.

Description of project

The major objectives of the project are to: (a) provide the Government with the statistical capacity necessary for improved economic management; and (b) ensure the availability of the data needed to monitor the impact of structural adjustment and to enable appropriate corrective policy measures to be formulated. Project activities will include: (a) establishing a programme of training for national officials, at central government, sectoral and regional levels, designed to develop national capacity in data collection, analysis and management of the statistical system; (b) co-ordinating the entire statistical system, involving a harmonization of concepts, codes and nomenclatures; (c) enhancing the capacity in the use of micro-computers and the extension of the micro-computer network to the regional level, enabling some decentralization of data analysis; and (d) preparing an integrated programme of surveys (monitoring and structural), to cover the priority data needs of the Government. The training will involve a combination of bursaries for three-year university degrees, study tours and national seminars, and on-the-job training.

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

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Monitoring surveys will be undertaken annually, and will provide data on a small number of key socio-economic variables.

The structural surveys are designed to provide a basis for more in-depth understanding of economic behaviour. All surveys will collect data on a gender-specific basis, with a more detailed survey on the status of women in 1993. By basing all surveys on the same master sample, the surveys will provide data on a comparable basis, and hence enable an analysis of trends over time in key socio-economic variables. The data needs have been identified as the key long-term data requirements of economic and social policy making at national, regional and sectoral levels. Survey results will begin to be available to policy makers during 1991, with the completion of the household budget-consumption survey. In order to ensure co-ordination between users and producers of data, an inter-ministerial committee has been established at technical level, chaired by the Direction of Statistics and Demography. The sustainability of the project will be secured by the establishment of a system of permanent household surveys, by the enhanced capacity of Nigerien statisticians to design and execute surveys and analyze the results, and by the rationalization of the statistical system.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 39 work-months for a senior technical advisor, 15 work-months for specialist consultants, 39 work-months for an administrator, and funding of secretarial and transport services; three-year bursaries for seven statisticians, 16 work-months of study tours, annual national seminars on statistical co-ordination and on survey methodology, and three regional seminars on data collection; training for approximately 110 officials of middle and higher levels designed to enhance the capacity of the Government of Niger to maintain the survey system and the data base beyond the termination of the project; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 275 300
Training	511 000
Equipment	309 800
Miscellaneous	315 900
Total	2 412 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
TOGO

IPF:(1987-91) $ 24 377 000

(TOG/90/004) - Assistance in Project Preparation, Programming and Management

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	6 March 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	A Directorate General of Planning and Development (DGPD) (Ministry of Planning)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 964 300 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 964 300

Project background

The above-mentioned project was conceived at the Round Table Donors' Conference in Geneva in May 1988 when the Government of Togo was made aware of the necessity to ameliorate both its absorption capacity of development credits and its economic management capacity. The Government recognizes the necessity to give greater importance to the realization of sectoral and thematic studies on the one hand and technical, financial and social feasibility studies on the other hand.

During the Round Table conference, the idea of a studies' fund was first discussed and UNDP made the commitment to assist the Government in setting up this fund with World Bank participation.

In June 1989 the World Bank established a "Public Pre-Investment Fund" amounting to five million dollars with the principal objective of realizing feasibility studies for public investment programmes (PIP). The Government feels the complementary need for sufficiently experienced civil servants at the managerial level capable of elaborating the terms of reference of feasibility studies retained by potential donors, of monitoring and controlling the quality of these studies, of making investigations and undertaking sectoral or thematic studies for diagnosing problems and identifying projects. The new system of planning - programming - budgeting introduced by the Government requires a sufficient mastery of all stages of management of project cycles by the managerial personnel of the public sector. UNDP's intervention through the present project is justified by the needs identified above whose satisfaction is considered a top priority by the Government.

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) facilitate the realization of studies; and (b) increase the national capacity of project cycle management by strengthening the institutional structures concerned through a comprehensive training programme. At the end of the project, the managerial personnel of the Directorate General of Planning and Development (DGPD) and those of the Planning Units in the technical ministries (14) will be capable of identifying project ideas corresponding to sectoral objectives, of elaborating the terms of reference of feasibility studies for submission to potential donors and of monitoring these studies undertaken by foreign experts/consultants.

The strategy chosen to attain the above-mentioned objectives is that of institution strengthening through a project team composed of an international expert, and both national and international consultants who will assist and train the managerial personnel of the DGPD and of the Planning Units in the technical ministries. Six national experts will reinforce these institutional structures and the best of them will be retained by the Government at the end of the project.

Inputs

UNDP will project a chief technical adviser (CTA) for 24 man-months, two international consultants for six man-months, national consultants for a total of 121 man-months and six full-time national experts for 216 man-months, as well as general service project personnel (one accountant, one secretary, and one driver); a subcontract to finance certain sectoral or thematic studies and investigations considered necessary for the identification of project ideas; training in the form of eight individual fellowships of 12 man-months each, and four seminars organized in the country; equipment including one vehicle, one computer (type PC AT), a typewriter and a photocopier; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	465 200
Subcontract	220 000
Training	141 200
Equipment	80 900
Miscellaneous	57 000
Total	964 300

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